

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

OUR MORNING DEPARTMENT
HAVING been REPLIED
WITH a large as-
sortment of the latest EUROPEAN
and AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
we are prepared to execute
orders for FANUX WORK with
neatness and dispatch, and at
very moderate rates.

CHINA MAIL Office.

VOL. XLIX. No. 9516.

號九月八日三十九百八十一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1893.

日八廿月六年己癸

年

Price, \$2 per Month.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's
Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.; GEORGE
STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; GORDON
& GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C.; BATES
HENRY & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E. C.; SAMUEL
DEACON & Co., 180 & 184, Cannon Street, E. C.; ROBERT WATSON,
150 Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE,
36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HARRIS, THE
CHRISTIAN EVANGELIST OFFICE, 62, West
22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mc-
Lourie and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE
APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KELLY &
WALSH, LTD., Singapore.

CHINA.—MCCALL, A. DA CRUZ, AMoy.
N. MOALE & Co., LIMITED, Foochow;
HABIB & Co., Shanghai; LANE, CRAW-
FORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH,
Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN,
AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
CAPITAL CALLED UP, £251,093.15.0.

Board of Directors.
WM. KEEWICK, Esq., Chairman.
Adolf von Andrè, Esq., F. D. SARSON, Esq.,
Egbert Iverson, Esq., H. D. Stewart, Esq.,
David McLean, Esq.

Hongkong Committee.

The Honble J. J. KEWICK.
The Honble C. P. CHAZIER.
H. HOPFUS, Esq.

Head Office:

3, PRINCES STREET, LONDON.
Branches:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG & SHANGAI.

Agencies:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.

Allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed
Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 10, 1893.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital, £1,500,000.

Subscribed, £1,125,000.

Bankers:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at
the Rate of 2 % per Annum on the Daily
Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 12 Months, 5 %
For 6 Months, 4 1/2 %
For 3 Months, 3 %

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 4, 1893.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

Paid-in Capital, \$10,000,000.
Reserve Fund, \$3,000,000.
Reserve Liability of \$10,000,000.
Proprietors.

COUNT OF DIRECTORS—

H. HOPFUS, Esq.—Chairman.

C. J. HOLMID, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Carl Janzen, Esq. A. MacCormac, Esq.
H. H. Joseph, Esq. J. S. Moses, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Kewick, Esq. D. R. Samson, Esq.
Julius Kramer, Esq.

C. H. MITCHELL,
Hongkong.—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2
per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

10 4 " "

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 17, 1893.

880

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above BANK is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPO-
RATION. Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at
3% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors
may transfer, at their option, balances of
\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per
annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 15, 1893.

1515

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to notice to the
Public that their Firm H. H. CHUN
YUEN has, on the 1st May, 1893, regis-
tered in the Supreme Court, Hongkong,
"THE TWO MESSENGERS OR HERALDS FOR
PROMOTION" (HERALD) as Trade Mark
for "WAI SHANG MEDICATED WIN"
and that any one found imitating
the above Trade Mark or their Firm Name
will be prosecuted.

CHEUNG IK LAN

AND
WONG YUT TING,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, July 18, 1893.

1207

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Directors.

D. GILLIES, Esq. H. STOLTERFOTH, Esq.

CHAN KIT SILAN, Esq.

KWAH HOI CHUN, Esq.

Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.

LONDON, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI AND
AMOY.

Bankers.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
PAUL'S BANKING CO. AND THE ALLIANCE
BANK (LTD.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed 6 %.

do. do. do. 4 %

do. do. do. 3 %

Current Accounts 2 %

Hongkong, May 24, 1893.

47

Business Notices.

NEW SEASON'S BUTTER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & C°.

HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR FIRST SUPPLY OF

EXTRA

FINEST

ISIGNY

BUTTER

PACKED IN L. C. & Co.'s 1 and 2 lbs SPECIAL BLUE TINS.

FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER in 7 lbs TINS for HOTEL USE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1325

Intimations.

NAVAL CONTRACT, 1893-94.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, will

be Received by the NAVAL STOREKEEPER,

until 10 a.m., on WEDNESDAY,

the 15th Instant, for the SUPPLY of TEA

for the Use of H. M. NAVY for One year

ending 31st August, 1894.

Printed FORMS of Tenders and further

Particulars can be obtained at the NAVAL

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

The right to reject the lowest or any

Tender is reserved.

Hongkong Victualling Yard,

7th August, 1893.

1320

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION
will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong,
on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August
next, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the pur-
pose of receiving the Report of the Court of
Directors, together with Statement of
Accounts to 30th June, 1893.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 28, 1893.

1315

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
REGISTER of SHARES of the
CORPORATION will be CLOSED from
SATURDAY, the 6th to the 19th day of
August next (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of Shares can
be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 28, 1893.

1316

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
REGISTER of SHARES of the
CORPORATION will be OPENED from
SUNDAY, the 20th day of August, 1893,
to the 1st day of September, 1893, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of
Directors, together with Statement of
Accounts to 30th June, 1893.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 18, 1893.

1612

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
REGISTER of SHARES of the
CORPORATION will be OPENED from
SUNDAY, the 20th day of August, 1893,
to the 1st day of September, 1893, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of
Directors, together with Statement of
Accounts to 30th June, 1893.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 18, 1893.

1613

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
REGISTER of SHARES of the
CORPORATION will be OPENED from
SUNDAY, the 20th day of August, 1893,
to the 1st day of September, 1893, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of
Directors, together with Statement of
Accounts to 30th June, 1893.

Entertainments.



THE 'VICTORIA' DISASTER.

By kind permission of
REAL-ADmirAL H. St L. B. PALLISTER;
and under the distinguished
Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR;
SIR E. FREMANTLE,
K.O.B.;
MAJOR-GENERAL DIGBY BARKER, G.B.;
REAL-ADmirAL H. St L. BURY PAL-
LISTER.

THE AMATEUR COMPANY

T. H.M.S. VICTOR EMANUEL

will give

TWO ENTERTAINMENTS
IN AID OF THE FUND TO HELP THE
WIDOWS AND FAMILIES OF THE MEN
LOST IN H.M.S. VICTORIA.On SATURDAY, the 12th Instant,
at 8.45 p.m.,
AND
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant,
at 9 p.m.The Entertainment will consist of
CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
VARIEGATES,
and Grand Tableaux of
'THE DEATH OF NELSON.'1.—'VICTORY' GLAZED FOR ACTION.
2.—BATTLE OF Trafalgar.
3.—DEATH OF NELSON.By kind permission of Lieut.-Col.
RAVENELL AND OFFICERS, the BAND of
the Sharpshooter Light Infantry will assist
at each Performance.PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and
Stalls, \$2; Back Seats, \$1. Non-Com-
municated Officers with their Wives and
Families will be admitted to the Back Seats
of Stalls only at half price.A LATE TRAM will run each Evening.
Tickets may be obtained from Messrs.
LAND, CRAWFORD & CO., and GEO. SOUTH,
Esq., Naval Yard.

Hongkong, August 8, 1893. 1338

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour—FUG SOY, Hawaiian barque, Capt. D.
Mahony.—Shaw & Co.GAVERSON, German barque, Captain H.
Jakobsen.—Widler & Co.GEORGE STEPHEN, American ship, Capt.
B. L. Murphy.—Jacinto, Matheson & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.The Co.'s Steamship
Natal, Captain VERNON, will be
despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th Inst., at
Noon.For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 9, 1893. 1339

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship
Haitian, Capt. GODDARD, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on FRIDAY, the 11th Instant, at
Noon.For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 9, 1893. 1338

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
Pyrrhus, Captain BATT, will be
despatched as above on

WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1893. 1335

STEAMSHIP NATAL.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London

ex Steamer Tigris and Guadiana,

from Havre ex Steamer S.S. Nantes and Bordeaux,

in connection with the above Steamer, are
hereby informed that their Goods, with
the exception of Opium, Treasures and
Valuables, are being loaded and stowed
at their risk at the Port of London & Kew-

London WHARF & DOCK COMPANY's

at Kew, whence delivery may be ob-

tained immediately after landing.

Optimal Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consigneesbefore 10 a.m. TO-MORROW (Thursday), the
16th Inst., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WED-

NESDAY, the 16th August, at Noon, or the
16th Inst., requesting it to be landed here.All Claims must be sent in to me on or
before WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, or they
will not be recognized.All Damaged Packages will be examined
on THURSDAY, the 17th August, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 9, 1893. 1332

(WASHING BOOKS.)

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now
be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

To-day's Advertisements.

Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

NOW READY,
PRICE, \$2.50.DOLLARS AND STERLING
EXCHANGE TABLES,AT DIFFERENT RATES,
From 2/- to 3/-

Ascending by One-sixteenth of a Penny.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.,
PUBLISHERS.

1389

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
MASONIC BENEVOLENCE FUND.AN Emergency MEETING of the BOARD
of Trustees of the above Fund is
hereby called for MONDAY, the 14th
August, 1893, at 5.15 o'clock at the MA-
SONIC HALL.A. O. GOURDIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 9, 1893. 1390

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

Port (via Nagasaki),

Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama... SATURDAY, Aug. 26.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki),

Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama... THU-

ESDAY, Sept. 14.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)... THU-

ESDAY, Oct. 5.

Inland Sea and at 1 p.m. Yokohama).

THE U. S. Mail Steamship PERU

will be despatched for SAN

FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE,

INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on

SATURDAY, the 26th August, at 1 p.m.,

taking Passengers and Freight for Japan,

the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the

INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at

HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed

to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to

England, France, and Germany by all

trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the

principal cities of the United States or

Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of

any of the Overland Routes, including

CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN

PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTE-

RER PACIFIC, and DENVER and RIO

GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also

travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY, on payment of \$10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be

had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted

to Missionaries members of the Navy,

Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,

to Clerical officials in service of China

and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-

portation to Yokohama and other Japan

Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and

Inland Cities of the United States, via

Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad,

and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico,

Central and South America, by the Com-

pany's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4

p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcels

will be received at the office until 5

p.m. same day; all Parcels packed

should be marked to address in full; value

of same is required.

Consignees are requested to accompany Cargo

destined to points beyond San Francisco

in the United States, should be sent to the

Consul's Offices in Sealed Envelopes,

addressed to the Collector of Customs at San

Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and

Freight, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 9, 1893. 1388

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Aerated Waters.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely

pure. Steam Plant of the latest

and most powerful type. Supervi-

sion.—The whole process of manu-

facture is under the continuous

supervision of a qualified English

Chemist.

THE PRODUCT.—Will bear compar-

ison with the Waters made by the most

noted makers in England.

THE PRODUCT.—Will bear compar-

ison with the Waters made by the most

noted makers in England.

Dakin, Crickshank &

Company, Ltd.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now

be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

Vessels Advertised as Loaing.

Destination

Vessels

Agents

Date of Leaving.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Natal* arrived here about four o'clock this afternoon, with the mail from Europe. The mail will be delivered about seven o'clock.

We believe a communication has reached Sergt. Moliver from His Excellency the Governor, through the Captain Superintendent of Police, in connection with the recent case of alleged attempt at bribery by an officer of the Opium Farm, heard before Captain Hastings at the Magistracy a few days ago. It will be remembered that Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., addressed some remarks to the magistrate to whom he afterwards apologized, and that he accused Sergt. Moliver of telling lies. The case has been discussed very extensively amongst the general public, and it will therefore be interesting to the public to know that Sergt. Moliver has no reason to be dissatisfied with the communication from His Excellency.

An interesting exhibit at the National Museum shows the physical ingredients which go to make up the average man, weighing 154 pounds. A large glass jar holds the 94 pounds of water which his body contains. In other receptacles are 8 pounds of pure white egg, a little less than 10 pounds of pure glue—with which would be impossible to keep body and soul together—34 pounds of fat, 8 ounces of sugar and starch, 7 ounces of fluoride of calcium, 6 ounces of phosphate of magnesia, and a little ordinary table salt.

GEAR excitement has recently prevailed in Tokyo, in fact more or less throughout the entire empire, says the *Newspaper Express*, in consequence of the confession, by one of the culprits, of a series of crimes, including murder, robbery, bribery, and perjury, in high life. The confession, which is of a most dramatic nature, extends back to 1874, when a large amount of money was fraudulently obtained from the treasury of a wealthy family named Some, by some of their retainers. From time to time other enormous sums of money were abstracted, until the audacious wretches were abashed, until the suspicion of the young head of the house were aroused. The soundreacher had the master declared insane, and further robes went on, bringing the total amount up to several million yen. One of the unfortunate man's retainers remained faithful, and instituted proceedings for his master's release. Bribery was then resorted to, successfully, by the highest officials in the capital. Eventually the supposed lunatic, to prevent his appearance in Court, was murdered, notwithstanding with a proper certificate of death was given, and he was buried in a grave about forty feet deep. The author of the confession is alleged to be a relative of the murderer and his story is to a certain extent credited. The subject will no doubt be made a matter for judicial enquiry, but whether the truth will ever be elicited is very doubtful. Those accused of receiving bribes include a member of the Cabinet, an official of the Household Department, a Governor of Tokyo, two Judges, a Chief of Police, a number of doctors, etc., etc.

The *Shanghai Mercury* translates the following from the *Stampor*.—Four years ago Changyao, the Governor of Shantung, instructed Sheng Taotai of Chieho to enter into a contract with a Foreign firm for two dredgers for the Yellow River. The contract was concluded with the French Syndicate at Tientsin, the price to be paid for the dredgers being Tl. 150,000. When the dredgers arrived at Tientsin Li Hung-chang refused to take over because the hulls were not constructed strong enough for the powerful machinery they carried. The syndicate accordingly had to take them back again and make various alterations, which were carried out in the Taku dock; after which the syndicate as a great favour begged Li to accept the dredgers. The Viceroy replied that he would make a trial of them and instructed the syndicate to send them up the river. The dredgers were accordingly sent to the Yellow River, but they could get no further than the entrance to the Lee Tsui River, and were obliged to go back to Tientsin, where they have remained until the present time. The next step made in connection with the unlucky dredgers was that the French Minister petitioned the Minister for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the syndicate, requesting the Minister to ask Li Hung-chang to take the dredgers. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, out of pure friendship for the French Minister, did what he was asked. In the end Li Hung-chang ordered Sheng Taotai, Chief Director of the C. M. S. N. Co., to take over the dredgers for Tl. 100,000 in addition to what had already been paid as recompence, and see if the vessels could be converted into steamers for the Chinese Merchant fleet. This has been done and two deputies have been sent, in company with a French engineer, to take the vessels over and survey them.

The Hangzhou correspondent of the N. C. *Daily News*, writing on the 24th ult., says:—The officials of this city have always shown a disposition to protect the foreign residents living here, and in no instance of friendly interest in us occurred to-day. Commissioner Yu Hui served as Consul in Japan, Australia, and elsewhere for eight years, and who speaks English, called on the missionaries at the Southern Presbyterian Mission houses today. We recognized him in his official dress, who had visited us on behalf of the Fuzhou during the time of the excitement in 1860, and assured us of his purpose to do all in his power to protect us and his desire that we should not leave the city. So we were quite well pleased to see him to day and enjoyed his talk which was extended into a visit of three hours. He said the mission in all the members of the community and stakes hands all around, with ladies and gentlemen, in a very friendly manner. The object of his visit today was to convey the request of the Fuzhou that we should be careful in preaching on the streets for the next three months. He stated that the associations would bring a great many students and others to the city, and there was more danger of a disturbance at that time than any other. He also alluded to the murder of the two Swedish missionaries as a very sad and unfortunate affair. We promised to use all reasonable precautions against exciting the feelings of the students and others, and we sent our compliments, and returned our thanks to the Government for his kindly interest in us. We understand that the same attention will be given to the other missionaries in the place. It gives the writer pleasure to mention this instance of courtesy and kindness on the part of the officials of this city which is in such striking contrast to their conduct in some other places.

Editor's next discovery is to be the direct control of the energy which is stored up in coal. If this is attained, he believes it will give a mightier check upon civilization than the development of the steam engine or electricity. "Yes, it can be done," he says.

I am sure of that. Some of the details I have already mastered, I think; at least I am sure that I know the way to go to work to master them."

An ingenious general-information machine has been set up in a railway station of Melbourne, Australia. By pressing different electric buttons the following, among other things, will appear: A list of the best hotels in the city, a list of the plays at the theatres, with their play bills; a list of the omnibus routes and the cab fares; the various points of interest. The principle of the machine is capable of indefinite expansion, and doubtless it will soon be introduced in this country.

The San Francisco *Call* says that a queer measure has been introduced in France to encourage matrimony and the rearing of large families. No other country stands in need of such legislation, but in France there are positively more deaths than births in a number of the departments, and the population is going down. The proposal is that all working women are to receive, on condition of staying at home, from 50 francs to \$100 during the last five months before the child is born and two months afterwards, or a year if the child lives. To provide funds a special tax of 30 francs and \$100 annually is imposed on all employers of women and children. Whether this proposal will become law is another question.

TELEGRAPHIC advice from Hankow has been received in Shanghai showing that the Viceroy Chang Chiung-tung and the Governor of Hupeh, with the officials under them, are determined to do whatever they can to drive out the foreigners of all nationalities and denominations from that province. The news of the destruction of the Roman Catholic Mission at Miayang, the culprits, a series of crimes, including murder, robbery, bribery, and perjury, in high life. The confession, which is of a most dramatic nature, extends back to 1874, when a large amount of money was fraudulently obtained from the treasury of a wealthy family named Some, by some of their retainers. From time to time other enormous sums of money were abstracted, until the audacious wretches were abashed, until the suspicion of the young head of the house were aroused. The soundreacher had the master declared insane, and further robes went on, bringing the total amount up to several million yen. One of the unfortunate man's retainers remained faithful, and instituted proceedings for his master's release. Bribery was then resorted to, successfully, by the highest officials in the capital. Eventually the supposed lunatic, to prevent his appearance in Court, was murdered, notwithstanding with a proper certificate of death was given, and he was buried in a grave about forty feet deep. The author of the confession is alleged to be a relative of the murderer and his story is to a certain extent credited. The subject will no doubt be made a matter for judicial enquiry, but whether the truth will ever be elicited is very doubtful. Those accused of receiving bribes include a member of the Cabinet, an official of the Household Department, a Governor of Tokyo, two Judges, a Chief of Police, a number of doctors, etc., etc.

Our Native contemporaries write at some length about the new kerosene oil tanks at Foochow, says the *Shanghai Mercury*. Having briefly sketched the history of the enterprise, much as it has already appeared in these columns, they go on to say that the City Magistrate appointed deputies to enquire into the affair and report to him upon it. The deputies informed the Magistrate that the people of the neighbourhood were very unwilling to have the oil tanks there, being afraid that accidents would occur, and even if nothing else happened they feared that the oil tanks would be a great source of inconvenience to them. Upon this report being communicated to the Taotai, that official appointed some local gentry to make further inquiries, and those gentry now report as follows:—The place where the tanks are to be constructed is only about 3 fms distant from Yang King-chien, and there are about 300 families living in the neighbourhood. These people have to drink the water from a creek near the tanks and, they say that if oil is put into the tanks it will be difficult to keep it out of the creek, and if it gets into the creek it will spoil the water. The fields around may be injured also, through the oil absorbing the oil, and, besides, there will always be danger of terrible fires occurring. Therefore the people of the neighbourhood have determined that there shall be no oil tanks, and the deputies say that if the Foreigners insist on putting them there, serious trouble may be expected.

CHINESE PATRIOTISM AND JAPANESE PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism is defined as the love of one's own country. It is analyzed into a projection of a wider scope of that egoism, which makes self-preservation the first law of nature, and which impels the bear to defend her cub, and the man his family. The nation is but the clan magnified many diameters. Love of country is thus self-love in a state of advanced evolution, and the more complex the society the more does the 'Bias of Patriotism' affect the sentiments and the acts of its individual members.

Chinese political society is highly organized, but there are probably many foreigners in China whose knowledge of the people is extensive, who would yet deny that the Chinese are as a nation patriotic, or perhaps that there is in China any such thing as patriotism at all. For the apparent absence of this feeling there are many efficient and sufficient causes. The ignorance of most Chinese, despite the many hundred years of Western intercourse with China, is phenomenal. Those Chinese fam upon which is traced a map of the Central Empire and its dependencies—one or two cities being thought sufficient for France, England, Holland, Germany and Arabia—are an apt symbol of the Chinese mind as a whole. The presence of foreigners is presumptive proof of the probable existence of other countries, but for the most part these lands are thought to be so distant, so unrelated to the ordinary affairs of Chinese life, that they occupy no more of the Chinese intellectual horizon than the asterisks do of ours.

There is moreover a deep-seated feeling among the Chinese that affairs belonging to the Government, are no concern of the people, who are always sharply contrasted with their rulers, as in the families and significant saying: "When the Magistrate oppresses, the people rebel." Such a relation of antagonism is by no means adapted to the exhibition of popular patriotism.

Besides this, however little one may hear about it, the Chinese do not forget that the ruling dynasty in the Empire is a foreign and a "barbarian" one, and although it has lasted for a fourth of a millennium, every real Chinese must feel that Manchu domination is a mere ex-crescence, which might, under favorable circumstances, be thrown off absolutely.

Its pressure, for so long a period must have powerfully tended to narcotize real Chinese national feeling.

Yet despite these serious drawbacks, it is undeniable that there is in China, if not a great deal of patriotism, at least a great deal of national feeling. It is antagonized by the inherent chauvinism of the Chinese, by their habit of regarding different provinces as separate kingdoms, as well as by the existence of wide variations of dialect, and of custom. The commercial instinct is perhaps as strong among the Chinese as it has ever been in any race, the Hebrew race not excepted. The first and irresistible impulse is to make gain of the presence of the foreigner, and this is always done with a celerity, a certainty, and yet often with a tact and delicacy which commands our unwilling admiration. No nation was ever more practical than the Chinese. They know, as we say, on which side their bread is buttered—though a large part of the nation never eat any bread, and all of them abstain from every port. We quote from the account given by the Japanese papers of the time. On the day when he was due in Kobe the Customs compound was thronged by people awaiting him. Many reception members, including military officers from Tokyo and Osaka, provincial and city officials, deputations from Gifu, Kyoto, Osaka, and many other places, and representatives of various mercantile associations were present, hoisting gay flags, with gaudy-colored lamps upon them. When the steamer was seen rounding the point, followed by boats carrying some of the eager reception members on board, a salute of firecrackers commenced, and the increasing crowd within the compound became so thick that one almost suffocated in it, and could not move a step except to be forcibly pulled backward and forward by the force of the immense concourse. When the great hero landed, it was amidst the inspiring sounds of music and cheering from many thousand throats. His short but sturdy figure, his sun-burned face darkened to a bronze, his weather-beaten uniform torn in several places, which bespeak the hardship of his long and adventurous ride, were objects of eager gaze.

Each of his courteous salutes, as he passed through the crowd, gave rise to deafening cries of "Long live the Liou-Cou!" At the half of reception rich decorations had been made. The walls were shielded with green blinds, curtains bearing the Liou-Cou's family sign, flags of various countries and countries paper lanterns hung, and tables covered with white cloths were spread. The Liou-Cou was conducted to a table set for him on the stage, and there received many congratulatory and congratulatory addresses from the Reception.

But the gem of them all, seems to have been the following speech of Mr. Narutaki when he decorated the Conqueror with a gold medal: "The 12th day of February, 1892, will be ever memorable as the day of your departure from Beria, on your long and adventurous ride. Europeans and Americans, who often delight in adventures, and seek unnumbered honours, have not only made such attempts, but have often failed in their risky exploits, only to earn the unutterable epithets of 'foolishness.' On the contrary, you have passed over mountains and waters, cities and villages, and closely observed the customs and habits of the people. The people you have met, the geographical and meteorological conditions of the places you have visited, thus discovering the cause of great historical events, and enlarging your stock of knowledge into ample materials for future use. How great and noble your plans were! In an attempt to do good for the country you have never reflected upon your hardships, and the terrible dangers and calamities to which you have often been exposed, have made your mind more and more resolute, and now we see you in full success, having overcome all the natural obstacles in that great journey. How courageous you were! Confronting you, Gordon and Stanley would lose their lustre. This is not only your honour, but a great honour to the country. He is respectfully presented to you a gold medal, a token of the admiration of the rising sun, and a cheering gift, to be long desired was here provided for him. Without any delay he shattered the skull of the unfortunate infant and there and then devoured its brains."

The body he threw carelessly aside and then continued his way home, happy in the thought that his complaint would now be cured and flattering himself that his wicked deed had been unobserved. In this, however, he was mistaken, for the whole abominable proceedings had been witnessed by a beggar, who tracked the guilty wretch home, and is now threatening to extort a heavy sum of money from him by threatening to reveal the whole story to the authorities unless he hands over his hand for keeping silence.

We have not told how the Native papers got hold of the story, or whether any steps are being taken to bring the murderer to justice.

That results follow processes of long process. They are not unlike like this gentleman who replied to the principal of the boarding school that his daughter should have a "capacity," cost what it might. "It may be true, as we are told, that the Japanese have no real desire to go abroad," he said. "Many Chinese, but they merely wish to use them. Above all, they want foreigners in Japan and out of it. Under the whole Heaven" to be duly impressed with the wonderful greatness—the incomparable ex-plots of Japan. Now this progress is, as all the world knows, and as we have just admitted (with extreme cordiality) is very remarkable.

It is perfectly exhilarating to those who have waded daily through the ankle-deep mud and clay. If the work were supervised with any ordinary degree of intelligence, an effort would be made to render at least one road passable at once.

There may be some excuse for the delay over the new roads, but there can be no excuse for leaving the road leading from the wheel to the Robinson Road in such a disgraceful state. There are no safe channels to keep the passengers off this fair road, and every time there is a heavy shower of rain the middle of the road becomes inundated and a layer of red earth and clay—"Kowloon mud"—settles upon the surface, and is allowed to rot until there is beaten down by the ordinary traffic, if Providence does not intervene and give us a spell of dry weather.

I feel certain that this protest will be joined in by every Kowloon resident. It may be too much to expect a speedy remedy of the matters I have referred to, but I hope that the Association will be successful in ventilating our grievances. Yours, &c.,

such requisitions. Seven Members of the Committee, and three Members of the Executive Committee shall form a quorum.

S. The Committee shall have power to make, and when so called, to amend Bye-laws for the conduct of business at their meetings, and for the regulation of any matters not provided for by these Rules subject to disallowance at the Annual General Meeting.

8. The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall take place in or about the month of October in each year, for the election of Officers and Committee, and for presentation of Reports by the Honorary Treasurer, and by the outgoing Committee. Other General Meetings may be called on the written requisition of twenty members, and the requirement of a quorum for the meeting at which the meeting is summoned.

9. The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held on Friday evening, or the next day, for the election of Officers and Committee, and for presentation of Reports by the Honorary Treasurer, and by the outgoing Committee.

10. Any member whose conduct, whether in connection with the affairs of the Association or otherwise, is in the opinion of the Committee or of a majority of the Committee, may be reported to the general meeting of the Association.

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